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THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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TLANTA BRANCH
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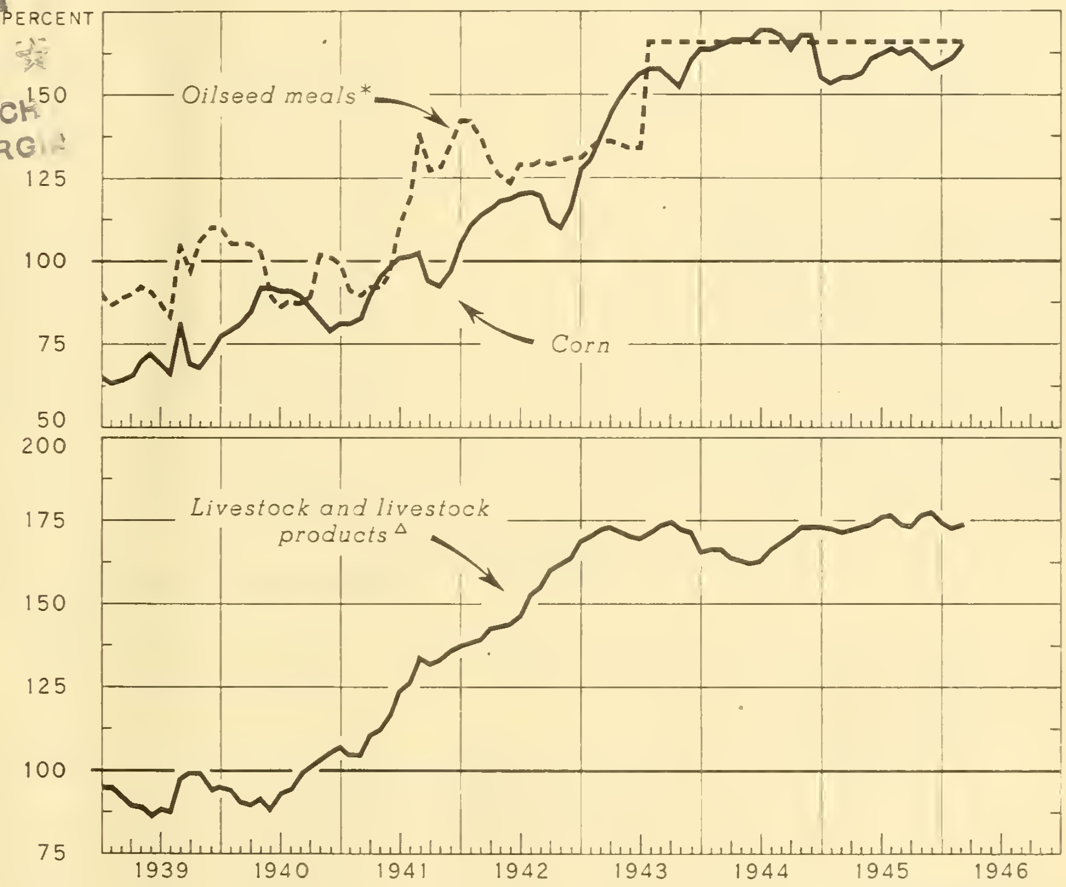
AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR CORN AND LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, AND TERMINAL MARKET PRICES OF OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS, UNITED STATES, MONTHLY, 1939-46

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



* WEIGHTED AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF SOYBEAN, COTTONSEED, LINSEED, AND PEANUT CAKES AND MEALS.

△ EXCLUSIVE OF SUBSIDY PAYMENTS DIRECT TO FARMERS BEGINNING IN 1943.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45879 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Average prices received by farmers for livestock and livestock products have been relatively higher in most months since early 1942 than prices of corn and oilseed cake and meal. If livestock subsidy payments (including payments on dairy products) are considered, prices of livestock and livestock products show an even greater relative increase.

Unit returns from livestock and livestock products (except poultry) continued favorable in relation to feed prices following the increase of 2 to 5 cents per bushel in grain-price ceilings in early March.

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1945 Jan.	1945 Feb.	1945 Mar.	1946 Jan.	1946 Feb.	1946 Mar. 1/
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains and Hay							
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	114.8	115.1	114.9	116.5	118.0	121.0
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	107.0	106.0	107.0	110.0	111.0	114.0
Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago	"	79.0	76.0	77.2	80.0	80.5	81.1
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	74.8	76.9	76.8	76.4	76.2	79.2
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	72.1	73.3	74.0	71.7	73.1	75.1
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	124.3	124.2	127.0	130.1	130.2	134.2
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	102.0	102.0	104.0	109.0	111.0	114.0
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	157.0	163.0	173.0	217.0	217.0	232.0
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	163.6	165.8	166.3	169.2	169.1	172.1
Rye, No. 2, Minneapolis	"	122.8	123.5	127.2	198.4	212.9	233.6
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City	Ton	30.50	30.50	30.50	29.00	29.00	29.00
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	17.10	17.70	18.10	15.70	15.80	16.30
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)							
Standard bran, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.75	48.75	48.75
Linseed meal, 32 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.25	47.25	47.25
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S.E. milling points	"	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.25	53.25	53.25
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	45.90	48.05	48.10	49.00	49.00	49.00
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	41.30	41.30	41.25	41.25	41.25	41.25
Tankage, digester, 60 pct. protein, Chicago 2/	"	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 2/	"	73.25	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	42.90	43.15	42.95	44.70	44.70	44.70
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.85	2.87	2.88	2.99	3.04	3.08
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	3.54	3.54	3.55	3.69	3.71	3.75

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

Item	Unit	1945 Jan.	1945 Feb.	1945 Mar.	1946 Jan.	1946 Feb.	1946 Mar. 1/
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Feed grains, U. S.	1910-14 = 100	170	169	171	173	176	180
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets	1935-39 = 100	166	166	166	166	166	3/ 166
Four oilseed meals	"	166	166	166	166	166	3/ 166
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	"	166	166	166	166	166	3/ 166
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	"	168	168	167	166	166	3/ 166

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 4/

Item	Unit	1945 Jan.	1945 Feb.	1945 Mar.	1946 Jan.	1946 Feb.	1946 Mar. 1/
Hog-corn, Chicago	Bushel	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.6	5/ 12.5	5/ 6/ 12.2
Hog-corn, U. S. farm prices	"	12.9	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.5
Beef steer-corn, Chicago	"	12.8	13.1	13.6	14.2	12.0	6/ 13.4
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 7/	Pound	26.2	26.4	26.2	29.1	28.5	28.4
Milk-feed, U. S. 7/	"	1.52	1.49	1.46	1.49	1.44	1.41
Egg-feed, U. S.	"	14.3	12.5	11.5	13.8	10.8	10.5

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Grain and hay prices, average for week ended March 16, byproduct feed prices as of March 19. 2/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 3/ As of March 19. 4/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, pounds of butterfat or milk, or dozen eggs. 5/ Based on weighted average price of actual reported sales. Ratio based on OPA base price at Chicago for No. 3 Yellow corn of 15.5 percent moisture, would be 12.8 for February and 12.5 for March. 6/ For week ended March 16. 7/ Includes dairy production payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, April 1, 1946

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SUMMARY

For January-June this year, supplies of corn, oats, barley, wheat and rye for feed, and byproduct feeds, are about 5 percent smaller per animal unit on farms than in the corresponding period of 1945. A larger total quantity of those feeds may be fed to livestock during the first six months of 1946 than in the comparable period a year earlier, but use of feed grains for non-feed purposes will be smaller, because of restrictions on some uses and because of processors' inability to obtain desired supplies. By the end of the current crop year, carry-overs of corn and barley will be at fairly low levels, but the oats carry-over may be the largest on record.

Total output of byproduct feeds during January-June probably will be 10 to 15 percent smaller than the record quantity available for feeding during that period of 1945. Most of the reduction will be in wheat millfeeds, cottonseed cake and meal, corn gluten feed and meal, and in distillers' dried grains. The rate of wheat millfeed output has been reduced about one-third as a result of the higher extraction rate required in flour milling.

Total supplies of oilseed cake and meal during the first six months of 1946 probably will be about 10 percent below that of a year earlier, reflecting a material decrease in cottonseed crushings. Alfalfa meal output will be materially above that of January-June a year ago.

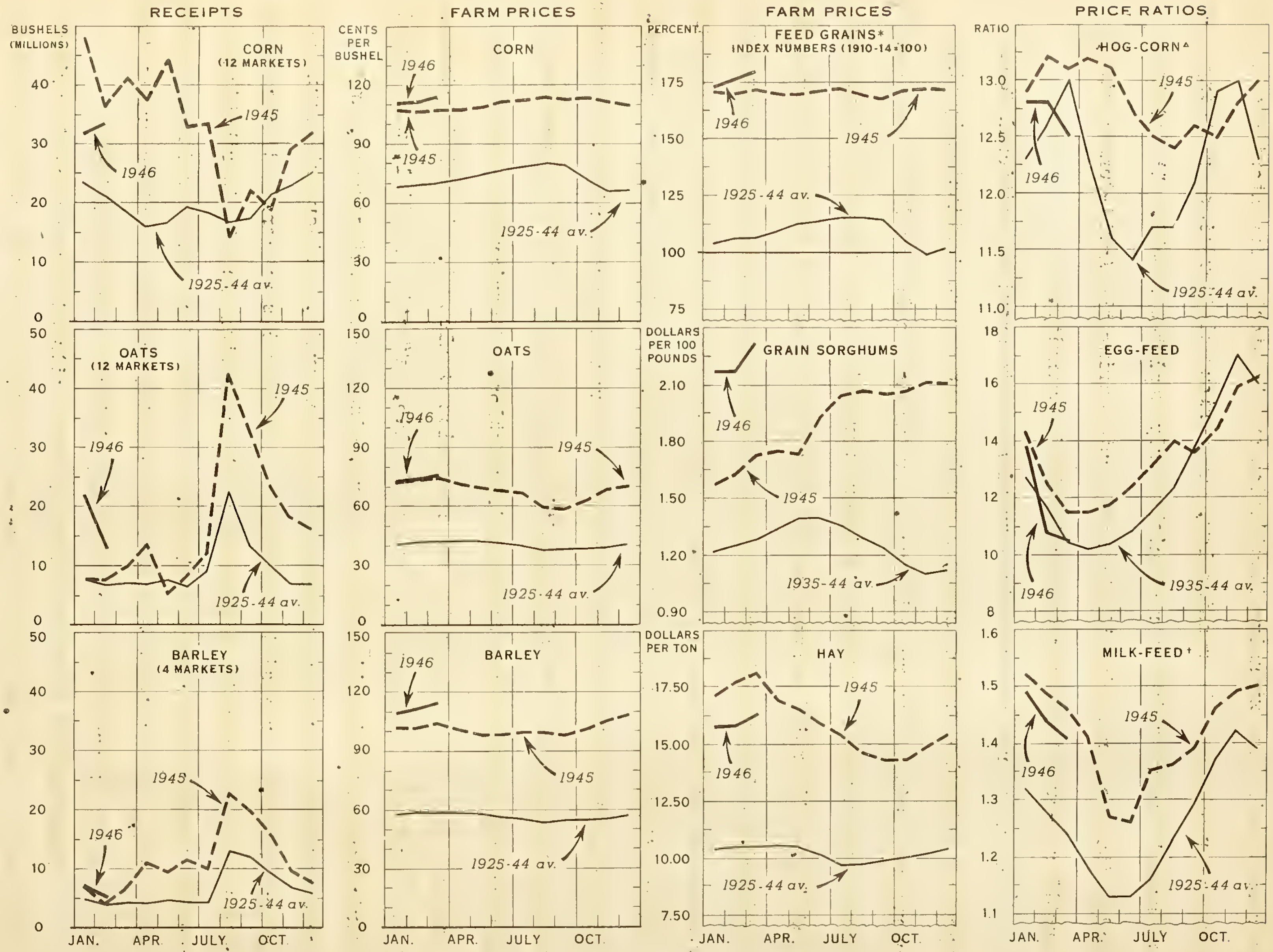
The area planted to corn, oats, barley, and sorghums in 1946 will total about 166 million acres, only slightly more than in 1945, if farmers carry out their intentions as indicated on March 1. If yields on the prospective acreage are about equal to the average for the past 5 years, production of feed grains would be about the same as in 1945. Considering the smaller total carry-over that is in prospect, total supplies of feed grain for 1946-47 would be about 2 percent less than in the current season. However, livestock feed requirements may be slightly smaller than this season, which would at least partly offset the reduction in supplies. Nevertheless, the prospective supply would not be large enough to permit as heavy use of feed grain next year as this season and at the same time maintain reserves, which for corn and barley will be at lower levels this summer than are desirable. Prospective plantings of oilseed crops are smaller than last year, with intended acreage for soybeans down 12 percent, flaxseed down 14 percent, and peanuts down 5 percent.

Demand for feed grain and byproduct feeds continued extremely strong during March, as it has been for several months. Although total supplies of feed grains are fairly large and total production of byproduct feeds has been at near-record levels, available market supplies have been inadequate to meet the exceptionally strong commercial demand at ceiling prices. Feed supplies in surplus feed production areas are generally adequate for local use, but many grain processors, feed mixers, and farmers in deficit areas find it extremely difficult to obtain feed. Shortages of feed so far have not resulted in any extensive liquidation of livestock. Inventories of many users are reported to be running low, and serious difficulties are being experienced by many trying to replenish nearly depleted stocks. The tight supply situation probably will be most acute during the April-June period, or until new-crop grain becomes available in quantity.

In an effort to ease this situation and to provide additional food urgently needed in foreign areas, several measures were instituted by the Government during February and March. Production goals for 1946 were revised upward for a number of crops. A higher extraction rate for wheat flour was specified. Millers' inventories and the use of wheat in mixed feed have been restricted. Sale or delivery of wheat millfeed has been limited to certain classes of distributors and users. Limitations have been placed on receipts of wheat millfeed and its use in the manufacture of mixed feed. The quantities of protein meal that may be handled in any month are limited, and processors are required to set aside specified quantities of their production (10 percent in April) for directed distribution. Restrictions have been placed on the use of grains in the production of alcohol, distilled spirits, and in fermented malt liquors. Under WFO-145, effective April 1, widespread restrictions affecting livestock feeders, mixed feed manufacturers, and processors were placed on purchases and use of grain, particularly corn and sorghum grains. Permissible markups on certain sales of corn and processed grain have been revised downward to aid in restoring normal distribution by country elevators and carload sellers. To allow for increases in the parity price index, the OPA in March increased ceiling prices of various grains from 2 to 5 cents per bushel, and raised hay ceilings a dollar per ton.

Distribution of the principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal during 1945 totaled about 6.4 million tons--apparently one of the greatest amounts ever distributed in a year. Soybean cake and meal accounted for nearly 60 percent of the total, and cottonseed cake and meal for nearly 31 percent.

MARKET RECEIPTS, PRICES OF SPECIFIED FEEDS, AND LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS



*CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY　　△BASED ON PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
†MILK-FEED PRICE RATIO INCLUDES DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS BEGINNING OCT. 1943

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THE CURRENT SITUATION

Disappearance of feed grain during October-December 1945 was unusually heavy. Combined disappearance of corn, oats, and barley in that quarter was 9 percent larger than in the corresponding quarter of 1944, and only 2 percent smaller than in the fourth quarter of 1943, when disappearance was the largest on record. One factor contributing to this heavy disappearance was the low feeding value of corn in some important feeding areas. Also, some feeders have been unable to secure straight protein supplements to balance their grain rations. The quantity of wheat fed during that period also was larger than usual.

A critical feed supply situation has developed since January 1, despite relatively large supplies of feed grain and a near-record total output of byproduct feeds.

The current situation is almost a repetition of conditions existing during at least part of each of the past three seasons. The situation this season, however, may be more acute for some areas than in any year since the serious droughts of 1934 and 1936. In each of the past 3 years, when feed supplies were tight, relief was obtained through importation of relatively large quantities of oats and barley from Canada and from governmental action in making available large quantities of wheat for feed. During the current season only small quantities of grain are obtainable from Canada or other countries, and with the great need for wheat for export, little additional wheat can be spared for feeding purposes.

Statistically, supplies of feed grains and byproduct feeds this season appear to be ample for the country's livestock requirements and for prospective nonfood uses. Combined stocks of corn, oats, and barley on farms and at terminal markets on January 1 were only about 2 percent smaller per grain-consuming animal unit than on January 1, 1945. If prospective imports of oats and barley, and probable use of wheat and rye for feed during January-June are included, the prospective supply of feed grain for the January-June period per animal unit is about 5 percent smaller this year than last, when it was relatively large and when carry-overs were increased.

Make-up of the feed grain supply this year is one factor in the tight feed situation. Combined stocks of corn on farms and at terminal markets on January 1 were 9 percent smaller than a year earlier, and were the smallest for that date since 1939. Much of the 1945-crop corn in some important producing areas is of high moisture content, with correspondingly low feeding value. Barley stocks on January 1 were the smallest for that date since 1938. Estimates of stocks of sorghum grain are not available, but production in 1945 was only about 53 percent as large as in 1944, and by January 1 stocks probably had been reduced to a low level for that date. In contrast, stocks of oats were larger at the beginning of 1946 than on any other January 1 for which records are available. These large stocks were nearly sufficient to offset, in total tonnage, the declines in stocks of corn and barley. But since the oats are less desirable for some feeding and non-feed uses than corn or barley, a somewhat distorted value is given by adding tons of oats to tons of other grains.

In the West North Central States, the chief surplus producing region, farm stocks of corn, oats, and barley on January 1 were only about 80 percent as large per animal unit as in 1945. Consequently, considerably less feed grain is available for shipment from that area than a year ago. Feed grain supplies in the Eastern Corn Belt are probably 10 to 15 percent larger per animal unit than last year, but only slightly above average for recent years. More feed grain can be marketed from this area than a year ago, but not enough to offset the reduced quantities available for shipment from the Western Corn Belt. Feed grain supplies are comparatively low in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, primarily because of the reduced supplies of sorghum grains in those States. The remainder of the South, generally, had stocks of feed grains on January 1 well above those of a year earlier, so that it will require less in-shipment of grain than last year. Principal areas to feel the pinch in feed supplies are the North Atlantic and Western States, areas that depend heavily on grain from other regions.

Users most affected by the tight supply are those dependent upon commercial supplies. The quantity of feed grain marketed from farms in a season usually does not vary widely from one year to another, although it was relatively large in 1945, with marketings of corn the largest on record. Marketings of corn and barley during early 1946 have been about normal in relation to farm supplies, although under those of last year. Oats have been marketed at a record rate, reflecting the large supplies in the country.

Table 2.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, February 1935-45, December 1945-February 1946.

Item	February			1945-46		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	16,722	31,104	36,243	31,979	31,611	33,196
Oats, 12 markets 1/	4,381	8,844	7,493	16,010	21,963	13,104
Barley, 4 markets 2/	4,874	7,476	3,953	7,537	6,880	5,089

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Demand for commercial supplies of feed grain by mixed feed manufacturers, livestock producers, and grain processors this year has been as strong as or stronger than last year. Higher prices for some livestock products have been an important factor contributing to the strong demand.

The situation for byproduct feeds is similar to that for feed grains. Total production of byproduct feeds has been at a near-record rate during the current season, but the demand, particularly by mixed feed manufacturers, has far exceeded the supplies available in the market. Unusual marketing practices have developed, such as barter of other scarce commodities for feed, and a large increase in trucking of grain, particularly corn.

Restrictions on Purchase and Use of Grain

To obtain more equitable distribution of market supplies of feed grains and to conserve grain supplies, the Department of Agriculture, under War Food Order 145, effective April 1, 1946, placed widespread restrictions on purchase and use of grain, particularly corn and sorghum grains. Principal restrictions on use of grain under the Order are as follows:

1. Purchases of grain, grain products, or grain byproducts by a livestock feeder are restricted to an amount which will allow him (a) to feed hogs up to but not to exceed 225 pounds; (b) to finish cattle up to but not better than grade A; (c) to feed during the period April through September 1946, not more than 80 percent of the number of poultry fed during the corresponding months of 1945.

2. The monthly use of grain, grain products, or grain byproducts by a mixed feed manufacturer is restricted to not more than 80 percent of the total quantity (including wheat and wheat millfeeds) used by him during the corresponding month of 1945.

3. Corn wet processors' monthly use of corn or sorghum grain is limited to not more than 80 percent of the average quantity of those grains used during the first six months of 1945.

4. Food manufacturers' and corn dry processors' monthly use of corn or sorghum grain is limited to not more than 85 percent of the average monthly use of those grains during 1945.

5. Feed grains may not be used in making any mixture of grains (grain base mix) for sale as an ingredient in the manufacture of mixed feed.

The order also imposes various corn and sorghum grain inventory restrictions applicable to feeders, mixed feed manufacturers, food manufacturers, wet processors, and dry processors. These restrictions, generally, prohibit purchases or delivery of corn or grain sorghums if the user's inventory of those grains exceeds a 45-day supply based on specified permitted use.

Livestock feeders' inventories of oats, barley, wheat, or other grains except corn are not restricted under WFO-145, nor were restrictions placed on purchases or use of oats or barley by food manufacturers or maltsters.

Wheat Conservation Order Issued; Restrictions Placed on Receipts and Use of Wheat Millfeeds

To conserve wheat and flour and to provide additional food urgently needed in liberated countries, the Department of Agriculture issued WFO-144, effective February 18. The order, among other things, (1) limits the use of wheat by mixed feed manufacturers, and prohibits the use of flour in the manufacture of mixed feed unless the flour is unfit for human consumption; (2) limits inventories of wheat by domestic millers and mixed feed manufacturers, and (3) requires an extraction rate for flour of not less than 80 percent, compared with about 72 percent during recent months prior to March. The higher extraction rate results in a reduction of about one-third in the rate of output of wheat millfeed.

An amendment to WFO-144, effective March 8, prohibits sale or delivery of wheat millfeed to other than feeders or persons regularly engaged in the business of manufacturing or distributing feed. Feed mixers in the Pacific Coast States are allowed sufficient wheat to permit a total use of grain up to 85 percent of the grain used during the corresponding calendar month of 1945.

In an amendment to WFO-9, which governs the use of protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feeds for livestock and poultry, limitations were placed on receipts of wheat millfeeds and on the use of such feeds in the manufacture of mixed feeds. Effective March 1, the monthly use of wheat millfeeds by anyone in the manufacture of mixed feeds, including poultry feed, is restricted to not more than two-thirds of the quantity of wheat millfeeds so used during the corresponding month of 1945. Effective April 1, 1946, total receipts of wheat millfeeds by anyone during any calendar quarter may not exceed a volume equal to one-sixth of his total receipts of wheat millfeeds during the calendar year 1945.

Grain Use for Alcohol, Distilled Spirits, and Brewing

New restrictions on the use of grain by beverage distillers were announced by the Department of Agriculture February 11. Since September 1, 1945, the use of all grain for the manufacture of beverage spirits has been prohibited unless otherwise authorized by the Assistant Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration. Beverage distillers were authorized to purchase and use an amount equivalent to 5 full days' mashing capacity for the manufacture of beverage spirits during each month, March through June, any grain other than (1) wheat or wheat products, (2) corn grading Numbers 1, 2, and 3 when purchased. The quantity of rye used in producing beverage spirits also is restricted.

An amendment to WFO-66 was issued by the Department of Agriculture, effective March 1, prohibiting the use of wheat or wheat products in the production of malt beverages, and restricting the aggregate use of all other grains to 70 percent of the amount used by the brewing industry in 1945. The order also prohibited the use of rice by brewers, except screenings and brewers' rice. In effect, this action means a 30-percent reduction in the use of permitted grains for all brewers except small operators, for whom minimum quotas of 180,000 pounds of grain are provided for each 3-month period.

Processors Required to Set Aside Oilseed Meal for Directed Distribution

Oilseed processors have been ordered to set aside 10 percent of their April production of soybean, cottonseed, linseed, and peanut cake and meal for directed distribution to areas designated by the Department of Agriculture. The set-aside order was issued under provisions of WFO-9 which was reinstated in January, and which also restricts the use of protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feed. Under WFO-9, set-asides on protein meal were resumed on January 21, 1946. At that time, and each month since then through March, processors were required to set aside 5 percent of their production. Directed distribution of oilseed meal from January 21 through March 31 totaled 52,000 tons.

Changes in Grain Distributors' Mark-ups; Grain and Hay Ceiling Prices Increased Slightly

To aid in restoring normal distribution by country elevators and carload sellers, the Office of Price Administration in early March made downward adjustments in ceiling prices and authorized mark-ups on sales of processed grains. The actions were taken because of movements of grain in less than carload lots from country elevators for the purpose of taking additional mark-ups provided for less than carload sales. As grains normally move in carload lots to supply processors, large scale movement by truck was reportedly diverting grain from processors' normal areas of supply. The actions also were aimed at discouraging the practice of processing grains solely for the purpose of taking additional mark-ups by persons who normally sell grain without processing.

In early March the Office of Price Administration increased ceiling prices of various grains from 2 to 5 cents per bushel. Ceiling prices of corn and wheat were increased 3 cents per bushel; oats, 2 cents per bushel; barley, 4 cents a bushel; and grain sorghums, 9 cents a hundred pounds. Also ceiling prices of hay were increased a dollar per ton by OPA, effective March 20. These increases were made to allow for increases in the parity price index. Under present legislation ceiling prices must reflect parity.

Unit returns from livestock and livestock products (except poultry) continued favorable in relation to feed prices following the increase in grain ceilings. In general, unit returns from dairying, including production payments, were favorable relative to feed prices during the whole of 1945, and are continuing above the 1925-44 average, even with the increase in grain prices. The hog-corn ratio was above the long-time average during most of

1945, and during the first 2 months of 1946. With the higher price ceilings on corn, the hog-corn price ratio at times may fall slightly below the 1925-44 average for the month, but probably will be slightly higher than average for 1946 as a whole. Prices of poultry products are below last year. In 1946 poultry product-feed price ratios probably will be 10 to 15 percent below 1945, but near the 1935-44 average.

OUTLOOK

Demand for Feed Grain and Byproduct Feeds to Continue Strong

The "scramble" for available commercial supplies of feed grains and byproduct feeds during recent months resulted in placing of orders in excess of actual requirements of users. Users with inventories adequate for immediate and near-future needs were about as active in attempting to obtain additional supplies as users with low inventories, because of the difficulty or uncertainty of obtaining future supplies. Also, users not only attempted to obtain supplies through normal sources, but in many instances broadened their inquiries to a number of other sources, including going direct to producers. With the inventory and use controls now in effect, some of the duplications in demand will disappear, and somewhat more equitable distribution of available supplies should be attained.

Even with a lessening of demand, available commercial supplies of feed grains during the next few months probably will not be large enough at all times to satisfy the requirements of users permitted to purchase supplies. Marketings of oats and barley from farms usually are seasonally small from April through June, and marketings of corn are small through September. Smaller supplies of a number of important byproduct feeds are in prospect; total output of byproduct feeds during the next few months probably will be 15 to 20 percent less than a year earlier.

January-June Feed Balance

Total supplies of corn, oats, barley, wheat and rye for feed, and byproduct feeds for the first half of 1946, as indicated by conditions in late March, are about 5 percent smaller per animal unit on January 1 than during the corresponding period of 1945, but larger than for that period of 1944, when a very tight feed supply situation also existed. Utilization of feed concentrates is indicated to be at record or near-record rates this season. Disappearance of feed concentrates for feed during January-June is likely to be greater in total than in that period of 1945. Utilization of feed grain for non-feed purposes will be below that of a year ago, principally because of processors' inability to obtain desired supplies. Supplies of byproduct feeds, and hence utilization, will be smaller than in the corresponding six months of any of the past 3 years. Total utilization of feed concentrates for all purposes probably will not be greatly different during January-June than during those six months of 1945. With a utilization that large, however, total stocks of old-crop oats, barley, and corn on July 1 would be at a level of about 22 million tons, compared with more than 26 million tons on July 1, 1945. Oats will constitute a larger than usual proportion of the July 1 stocks of old-crop feed grain.

Table 3.- January-June supply and distribution of feed concentrates, excluding sorghum grains, United States, 1938-45 and indicated 1946 1/

Item	Average 1938-42	1943	1944	1945 2/	Indicated 1946 2/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
SUPPLY					
Stocks January 1					
Corn	55.1	64.8	55.5	59.8	54.4
Oats	11.6	14.3	11.5	12.1	16.6
Barley	3.8	5.9	4.1	4.0	3.5
Total	70.5	85.0	71.1	75.9	74.5
Other grains for feed 3/	2.4	7.2	7.9	4.7	3.4
Byproduct feeds for feed	7.7	9.5	9.5	10.0	8.8
Total supply	80.6	101.7	88.5	90.6	86.7
UTILIZATION					
For feed					
Corn	27.0	37.8	35.7	34.0)	46.5
Oats	7.0	9.4	7.5	7.3)	
Barley	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.1)	
Wheat and rye	2.4	5.8	6.6	3.8	2.2
Byproduct feeds	7.7	9.5	9.5	10.0	8.8
Total	45.3	65.2	61.0	56.2	57.5
Feed grains for seed, food, industry, and export	6.8	7.5	7.0	8.2	7.0
Total utilization	52.1	72.7	68.0	64.4	64.5
Stocks July 1					
Corn	24.2	22.9	16.1	21.0	
Oats	3.1	3.9	3.1	3.5	
Barley	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.7	
Total	28.5	29.0	20.5	26.2	22.0
Grain-consuming animal units on farms January 1 (millions)	132.6	159.6	171.1	146.2	146.5
Supply of concentrates per animal unit (tons)	.61	.64	.52	.62	.59
Utilization of concentrates for feed per animal unit (tons)	.34	.41	.36	.38	.39
Livestock production Jan.-June, in terms of production units (million units)	72.6	91.4	89.5	84.0	82.0
Utilization of concentrates for feed per unit of livestock production (tons)	.62	.71	.68	.67	.70

1/ Production of sorghum grain amounted to 2.7 million tons in 1945, compared with 5.1 million tons in 1944, 2.9 million in 1943, and an average of 2.2 million during 1937-41.

2/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

3/ Imported feed grains and wheat and rye fed.

Table 4.- Feed balance, livestock production, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, 1938-45

Item	Average 1938-42	1942	1943	1944 1/	1945 1/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Supply					
Stocks beginning of crop year 2/	20.1	18.8	16.7	10.7	14.0
Production					
Corn	75.0	87.7	84.9	89.7	84.5
Oats	18.6	21.6	18.2	18.5	24.8
Barley	7.9	10.3	7.8	6.7	6.3
Sorghum grains	2.4	3.0	2.9	5.1	2.7
Total feed grains produced	103.9	122.6	113.8	120.0	118.3
Other grains fed 3/ 4/	6.7	15.1	15.9	10.8	7.2
Byproduct feeds for feed	16.3	18.6	18.9	19.6	17.9
Total supply of concentrates 4/	147.0	175.1	165.3	161.1	157.4
Utilization					
Domestic feed grains fed 4/	92.3	112.0	105.8	102.9	
Domestic wheat and rye fed 4/	6.0	12.2	9.5	8.4	
Other grain fed	.7	2.9	6.4	2.4	
Oilseed cake and meal	4.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	
Animal protein feeds	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	
Other byproduct feeds	8.9	9.6	4/9.8	10.7	
Total concentrates fed 4/	115.3	145.7	140.6	133.3	133.5
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export 4/	11.6	13.0	12.5	14.9	12.5
Total utilization 4/	126.9	158.7	153.1	148.2	146.0
Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis 4/	126.5	158.4	154.6	147.1	
Stocks at end of crop year 2/	20.5	16.7	10.7	14.0	11.5
Number of grain-consuming animal units January 1 following (millions)	140.3	159.6	171.1	146.2	146.5
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit (tons)	1.05	1.10	.97	1.10	1.07
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per animal unit January 1 following (ton)	.82	.91	.82	.91	.91
Livestock production, October-September, in terms of production units (million) 5/	164.0	189.5	190.4	174.4	6/172.0
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per production unit (ton)	.70	.77	.74	.76	.78

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

2/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks of corn October 1, oats July 1, and barley, June 1; stocks of sorghum grains not available.

3/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye.

4/ Revised.

5/ An animal production unit is equal to 4,237 pounds of milk, 314 pounds of hogs, live weight, 853 pounds of cattle and calves, live weight, 185 dozen eggs, 70 chickens produced, 20 turkeys produced, 116 broilers produced, 3.7 sheep and lambs on farms January 1, or 0.70 horse or mule on farms January 1.

6/ Assumed livestock production on the basis of indicated supply and utilization of feed.

Production of Byproduct Feeds Reduced

Total supplies of byproduct feeds for January-June this year probably will be 10 to 15 percent smaller than the record quantity available during the same period of 1945. Most of the reduction will be in supplies of wheat millfeeds, cottonseed cake and meal, corn gluten feed and meal, and in distillers' dried grains. With a material decline in cottonseed crushings, total oilseed cake and meal supplies are likely to be about 10 percent smaller than a year earlier. The rate of wheat millfeed output after March 1 apparently declined about one-third as a result of the required higher extraction rate in flour milling. With processors unable to obtain as much corn as last year, output of gluten feed and meal may be nearly one-fourth smaller during January-June than a year earlier. Restrictions on use of grain and grain products by distillers will result in a possible two-thirds reduction in output of distillers' dried grains during January-June compared with that period of 1945, when there was a record large output. Output of brewers' dried grains will be reduced by about 30 percent compared with last year in the next three months, but total for January-June as a whole will be only moderately below that of a year earlier, as a result of increased output during January and February. Output of alfalfa meal for the 6-month period will be materially larger than for the corresponding period last year, and possibly the largest on record for January-June.

Table 5.- January-June supplies of byproduct feeds for feed, United States, 1938-45, and indicated 1946

Feed	Average 1938-42	1943	1944	1945	Indicated 1946
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wheat millfeeds	2,238.2	2,690.1	2,717.4	3,105.5	2,475.
Rice millfeeds	59.3	60.9	56.7	61.2	60.
Dried beet pulp 1/	149.1	150.0	80.5	91.0	135.
Gluten feed and meal	346.8	458.2	402.5	464.4	350.
Brewers' dried grains	58.5	111.5	111.6	103.9	95.
Distillers' dried grains	107.4	175.8	219.6	342.1	125.
Alfalfa meal	190.0	293.8	316.3	371.7	475.
Total	3,149.3	3,940.3	3,904.6	4,539.8	3,715.
Soybean cake and meal	654.3	1,832.9	1,861.5	1,950.4	1,925.
Cottonseed cake and meal	928.8	846.3	768.9	984.6	525.
Linseed cake and meal	228.1	362.3	481.6	198.0	325.
Peanut cake and meal	41.8	58.9	51.3	56.9	40.
Copra cake and meal	67.5	19.2	19.7	24.6	25.
Total	1,920.5	3,119.6	3,183.0	3,214.5	2,840.
Tankage and meat scraps 1/	365.3	438.4	487.5	425.0	450.
Fish meal 1/	53.0	32.5	33.5	24.0	25.
Dried milk products 1/	69.5	52.5	50.0	45.0	45.
Other milk products 1/	1,156.0	1,112.0	1,049.0	982.8	975.
Total	1,643.8	1,635.4	1,620.0	1,476.8	1,495.
Other byproduct feeds 1/	1,000.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.
Total, all	7,713.6	9,495.3	9,507.6	10,031.1	8,850.

1/ Estimated on basis of October-September indicated use.

Table 6 .- Production of byproduct feeds by months, United States, year beginning October, 1942-46

Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
							Cottonseed cake and meal						
1942-43	331.8	314.0	291.3	235.9	176.6	147.0	95.9	64.9	41.6	28.5	59.1	228.3	2,014.9
1943-44	290.6	283.2	261.3	213.9	156.5	127.9	86.7	62.6	33.6	25.8	45.2	156.7	1,749.0
1944-45	240.4	284.6	244.3	263.6	202.5	172.6	122.8	105.1	63.0	53.5	54.4	108.9	1,915.0
1945-46	240.4	251.6	194.2	203.3	125.5								
							Soybean cake and meal						
1942-43	164.2	194.4	240.5	303.2	301.4	321.0	358.5	327.2	304.8	253.4	235.2	196.5	3,200.3
1943-44	194.8	250.7	289.8	321.9	358.4	370.1	320.9	302.5	267.7	269.7	273.1	226.4	3,446.0
1944-45	225.4	292.2	279.2	306.9	330.7	334.9	331.4	363.6	318.7	307.8	301.6	290.0	3,682.4
1945-46	238.0	338.0	336.0	393.1	369.1								
							Linseed cake and meal						
1942-43	79.6	71.0	68.0	66.0	63.6	61.2	58.4	48.4	66.2	54.2	62.5	98.5	797.6
1943-44	92.3	93.5	91.6	85.3	83.9	90.9	73.5	69.1	79.5	91.3	80.7	65.4	997.0
1944-45	59.6	50.9	42.8	41.6	38.9	34.1	28.2	27.5	24.2	23.4	32.4	45.7	449.3
1945-46	50.2	63.0	57.2	48.2	40.7								
							Peanut cake and meal						
1942-43	6.1	9.3	10.0	12.5	13.3	11.9	8.5	5.4	4.9	6.9	10.4	3.8	103.0
1943-44	10.2	16.8	14.0	10.5	9.6	9.7	6.6	7.1	7.4	5.3	7.2	4.3	108.7
1944-45	4.3	9.8	8.8	9.8	10.4	8.4	6.5	11.1	8.6	6.1	5.7	2.7	92.2
1945-46	6.3	11.3	8.5	11.0	6.3								
							Copra cake and meal						
1942-43	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	4.6	4.7	3.8	1.7	1.0	3.1	3.9	33.7
1943-44	4.0	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.6	2.2	2.5	3.6	4.6	2.0	.8	2.0	33.0
1944-45	2.9	2.7	3.1	6.6	3.5	4.4	3.2	4.1	2.9	1.8	4.2	2.9	42.3
1945-46	5.0	1.0	1/ .5	3.0	3.2								
							Corn gluten feed and meal						
1942-43	85.7	84.9	83.0	81.1	75.3	82.0	79.5	74.9	65.4	65.8	73.2	76.5	927.3
1943-44	80.1	80.4	80.4	81.6	75.5	71.5	44.9	63.8	65.2	63.9	69.9	64.9	842.1
1944-45	72.9	77.3	76.4	80.9	74.7	82.5	78.9	78.8	68.6	67.9	48.3	52.5	859.7
1945-46	47.2	65.2	75.9	1/54.0	1/40.0								
							Brewers' dried grains						
1942-43	19.3	15.7	17.0	15.0	17.2	19.4	18.6	18.6	22.7	23.6	22.8	22.5	232.4
1943-44	20.4	17.4	18.0	16.2	15.4	19.3	18.3	20.4	22.0	21.8	22.0	19.5	230.7
1944-45	18.6	17.0	15.1	15.7	15.7	16.4	17.2	18.6	20.3	21.2	20.8	20.8	217.4
1945-46	21.2	19.0	17.4	20.5	19.5								
							Distillers' dried grains						
1942-43	31.8	30.7	31.5	31.1	28.0	30.7	29.1	30.2	26.7	28.1	28.1	30.9	356.9
1943-44	33.2	31.4	35.6	34.1	32.5	38.3	37.4	39.2	38.1	36.0	43.1	45.0	443.9
1944-45	47.3	48.1	48.2	56.9	46.4	55.8	60.0	65.6	57.4	63.5	55.4	28.9	633.5
1945-46	26.9	26.6	33.7	36.5	41.6								
							Wheat millfeeds						
1942-43	437.3	399.0	423.9	480.8	438.3	494.3	424.9	388.9	420.4	414.5	437.5	453.8	5,213.6
1943-44	481.5	479.2	487.4	517.4	460.1	460.2	409.9	427.5	418.1	418.7	462.3	467.2	5,489.3
1944-45	494.3	478.1	461.6	505.8	472.2	516.1	508.0	542.2	537.3	524.7	542.3	493.8	6,076.2
1945-46	544.3	494.5	499.8	562.8	1/524.8								
							Rice millfeeds						
1942-43	20.5	21.8	21.2	17.3	14.4	11.3	7.8	5.9	4.2	3.0	4.3	13.0	144.7
1943-44	22.7	26.3	15.1	14.7	12.5	11.0	7.9	4.9	5.7	2.3	2.9	12.8	138.8
1944-45	21.8	25.2	19.6	17.7	13.4	10.6	7.8	7.2	4.5	3.7	4.3	13.9	149.7
1945-46	24.1	27.5	20.2	17.9	13.8								
							Alfalfa meal						
1942-43	63.6	53.6	45.0	48.1	41.1	40.7	36.5	59.4	68.0	81.7	73.8	68.3	679.8
1943-44	61.4	52.2	43.6	46.6	39.8	39.3	35.0	57.2	98.4	99.8	102.9	95.6	771.8
1944-45	88.5	57.2	51.8	46.1	45.0	50.2	52.0	77.0	101.4	129.9	124.0	101.2	924.3
1945-46	97.6	67.3	64.4	76.1	63.6								

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Prospect for Some Decrease in Livestock Feed Requirements

Livestock feed requirements during the latter half of 1946 probably will be moderately smaller than in the latter half of 1945. Much of the reduction will be in requirements for poultry, although numbers of other species of livestock, except hogs, also will be smaller.

Farmers on February 1 reported intentions to purchase 14 percent fewer baby chicks and to raise fewer turkeys in 1946 than last year. Reductions that occur in poultry numbers will not be fully reflected in reduced feed requirements until summer. Much of the decrease will be in demand for mixed feed. Mixed poultry feed apparently accounts for at least half of the total domestic mixed feed output. Reductions in numbers of poultry raised this year will result from lower egg, chicken, and turkey prices, as well as from the tight supply and somewhat higher prices of feed.

Numbers of milk cows on farms also are likely to be reduced slightly during 1946, continuing the downward trend in 1945. Beef cattle numbers are trending downward. Further declines in sheep and lambs, and horses and mules, on farms are expected to occur during 1946.

A slight increase is expected in the spring pig crop compared with last year, but hogs may not be fed to as heavy weights during the remainder of 1946 as in 1945, when the average weights of hogs marketed were the heaviest on record. Feeding hogs to lighter weights would at least partly offset a larger number of hogs to be fed during the year.

The total number of livestock on farms showed little change during 1945. An estimated 146.5 million grain-consuming animal units were on farms and ranches at the beginning of 1946 compared with 146.2 million a year earlier. The number of grain-consuming animal units on farms January 1 this year was considerably below the January 1 number in 1943 and 1944, but was still the third largest on record. Total cattle numbers declined 3 percent during 1945, with decreases in the number of both dairy stock and beef cattle. Sheep numbers were 7 percent less on January 1, 1946 than a year earlier. The downward trend in horse and mule numbers which has been under way for several years was accelerated in 1945. Numbers of hogs, however, increased by almost 3 million head or 4 percent, and chicken numbers increased 3 percent. The number of chickens raised in 1945 was about 10 percent greater than in 1944, and was exceeded only in 1943. Commercial broiler production in 1945 was a record and 30 percent above 1944. The number of turkeys raised in 1945 was 22 percent larger than in 1944, and about double the 1935-39 average.

Table 7.- Livestock and grain-consuming animal units on farms in the United States, January 1, 1935-46

Year	All cattle including milk cows	Milk cows	Hogs	All sheep	Horses and mules	Chickens	Grain-consuming animal units 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1935	68,846	26,082	39,066	51,808	16,683	389,958	120,518
1936	67,847	25,196	42,975	51,087	16,226	403,446	123,032
1937	66,098	24,649	43,083	51,019	15,802	423,921	122,401
1938	65,249	24,466	44,525	51,210	15,245	389,624	120,962
1939	66,029	24,600	50,012	51,595	14,792	418,591	127,003
1940	68,197	24,926	61,115	52,399	14,481	438,288	138,491
1941	71,461	25,478	54,256	54,283	14,136	422,909	133,449
1942	75,162	26,398	60,377	56,735	13,720	474,910	143,077
1943	79,114	27,106	73,736	55,775	13,379	540,798	159,599
1944	82,364	27,656	83,852	51,769	12,833	576,441	171,149
1945	81,909	27,674	59,759	47,780	12,246	510,939	146,187
1946 2/	79,791	26,785	62,344	44,241	11,455	525,536	146,535

1/ Weighted by the relative consumption of grain by each class or species of animal. One milk cow is considered as one animal unit; other cattle, 0.51; horses and mules, 1.14; sheep, 0.04; hogs, 0.87; and chickens, 0.045 animal units.
2/ Preliminary.

Prospects for 1946-47 Supplies

The area planted to the principal feed grains -- corn, oats, barley, and sorghums -- in 1946 will total about 165.7 million acres, if farmers carry out their intentions as indicated on March 1. This would be about one-third million acres (0.2 percent) more than the area planted to those crops last year. Compared with 1945, increases are in prospect for corn (0.1 percent), oats (2.7 percent), and barley (0.8 percent), but a decrease of 6.6 percent is in prospect in the acreage of all sorghums.

If yields by States this year are about equal to the average for the past 5 years, production of the four feed grains on the acreage now in prospect would total 118 million tons, about the same as the 118.3 million tons produced in 1945. Allowing for smaller carry-overs for corn and barley this year than last, with these only partly offset by an increase in carry-over of oats, total supplies of feed grains for the 1946-47 crop year would be about 2 percent smaller than for 1945-46. However, some reduction is indicated in requirements for grain-consuming livestock during 1946, which could in part offset the reduction in supplies of feed grain.

With prospective supplies no larger than for 1945-46, particularly of corn, prospects are not bright for abundant feed supplies during 1946-47 for users dependent upon commercial supplies, even assuming rather favorable yields. The prospective acreage of oats could yield another very large crop of that grain, and carry-over of oats this year probably will be about the largest on record. However, larger production of the other feed grains than is indicated by the prospective acreages to be planted this year will be required if a tight feed supply situation is to be avoided next year. Carry-overs of corn, barley, and sorghum grains at the end of the current season probably will all be at fairly low levels.

Supplies of oilseed cakes and meals during 1946-47 will not be abundant, if farmers carry out their intentions of planting oil crops as reported about March 1. The prospective acreage of soybeans to be planted alone for all purposes this year is about 12 percent less than in 1945. The prospective acreage of flaxseed, from which linseed cake and meal is produced, is about 14 percent smaller than last year, and the prospective acreage of peanuts is 5 percent under that of 1945. There may be an increase in beet pulp supplies for next season, resulting from the prospective increase of more than 20 percent in acreage of sugar beets this year over last.

If farmers carry out their March 1 intentions, they will harvest about the same acreage of tame hay as in 1945, and about 3 percent more than the 10-year average. If yields equal to the 1940-44 average are harvested from the prospective 1946 tame hay acreage in each State, United States production of tame hay would be around 86 million tons. However, if weather permits, farmers usually make about as much hay as they need, and adjust acreage accordingly. Feeders have experienced little trouble in obtaining supplies of hay this season. The fairly large supplies on hand January 1 indicate that there will be a substantial carry-over of hay May 1.

Table 8.- Planted acreage of specified crops, 1935-45, and prospective plantings for 1946

Crop	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	1946 as a percentage of 1945	1946 goals
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres
Corn	94,772	92,867	92,993	100.1	97,760
Oats	41,191	45,234	46,444	102.7	45,668
Barley	14,918	11,429	11,521	100.8	13,400
Sorghums for grain 1/	5,556	6,324	2/	2/	
Soybeans for beans 1/	5,698	10,873	9,371	86.2	10,700
Flaxseed	3,054	4,066	3,497	86.0	4,318
Peanuts 3/	2,938	3,958	3,759	95.0	3,250
Tame hay 1/	57,879	59,905	59,791	99.8	61,313

1/ Harvested acreage.

2/ Not available. Prospective acreage of sorghums for all purposes was indicated on about March 1 at 14,787,000 acres, 93.4 percent of the 1945 acreage.

3/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

Table 9.--Planted acreages of corn, oats, and barley by regions, 1940-46

Region	Corn: Average 1940-44	Corn: 1945	Corn: Indicated 1946	Oats: Average 1940-44	Oats: 1945	Oats: Indicated 1946	Barley: Average 1940-44	Barley: 1945	Barley: Indicated 1946
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
North Atlantic	2,403	2,451	2,480	2,009	1,901	1,995	271	200	203
East North Central	19,834	21,132	21,703	10,030	10,999	11,752	904	319	345
West North Central	35,010	38,466	38,452	20,497	22,685	23,701	9,694	5,462	5,874
South Atlantic	10,936	10,076	9,965	2,081	2,387	2,173	243	241	209
South Central	22,522	19,285	18,996	4,741	4,921	4,536	1,245	784	590
Western	1,784	1,457	1,397	2,348	2,341	2,287	4,114	4,423	4,300
Total United States	92,489	92,367	92,993	41,796	45,234	46,444	16,471	11,429	11,521

Table 10.- Feed grains: Planted acreage, yield, and production, 1940-46

Year	Corn 1/: Planted acreage	Corn 1/: Yield per planted acre	Corn 1/: Production	Oats: Planted acreage	Oats: Yield per planted acre	Oats: Production	Barley: Planted acreage	Barley: Yield per planted acre	Barley: Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1940-44	92,489	31.4	2,901,458	41,796	29.0	1,213,554	16,471	20.7	340,581
1940	88,913	27.7	2,462,320	39,224	31.8	1,245,388	15,627	19.8	308,944
1941	87,631	30.5	2,675,790	41,598	28.4	1,180,663	15,797	22.9	362,082
1942	90,552	34.6	3,131,518	42,595	31.7	1,349,547	19,536	22.0	429,167
1943	96,786	31.4	3,034,354	42,796	26.6	1,137,504	17,304	18.7	324,150
1944	98,561	32.5	3,203,310	42,767	27.0	1,154,666	14,090	19.8	278,561
1945	92,867	32.5	3,018,410	45,234	34.2	1,547,663	11,429	23.1	263,961
1946	2/92,993		3/3,097,000	2/46,444		3/1,392,000	2/ 11,521		3/ 247,000

1/ For all purposes. 2/ Prospective plantings as of March 1. 3/ Based on March 1 prospective plantings with 1941-45 average State yields.

DISTRIBUTION OF OILSEED CAKE AND MEAL BY REGIONS, 1945

United States distribution of the four principal kinds of oilseed cakes and meals--soybean, cottonseed, linseed, and peanut--by processors during the calendar year 1945, amounted to about 6.4 million tons, compared with slightly less than 6 million tons in 1944 and 5.1 million tons in 1942, the only other years for which data are available. The quantity distributed during 1945 was one of the largest ever distributed in a year. About 98 percent of the total was distributed directly by processors, and 2 percent distributed at the direction of the Department of Agriculture through set-aside orders. During 1944, about 20 percent of the total was distributed by Government direction.

Of the total 1945 distribution of the principal kinds of oilseed cakes and meals, nearly 60 percent was soybean cake and meal. Cottonseed cake and meal accounted for nearly 31 percent of the total; linseed cake and meal for almost 8 percent, and peanut cake and meal less than 2 percent. During 1944, distribution of the various kinds was in the same order of importance, but with the significant difference that linseed cake and meal accounted for a larger percentage of the total (14.5 percent).

As in 1942 and 1944, the South Central region received the largest proportion (26 percent) of the total 1945 oilseed cake and meal distribution. However, the proportion of the total received in that region was smaller in 1945 than in either of the two earlier years (30 percent of the total in 1942, and 27 percent in 1944). The East North Central and West North Central regions each received more than one-fifth of the total United States distribution in 1945, about the same pattern as in the two earlier years.

Table 11.- United States distribution of specified oilseed cakes and meals, by geographic divisions, 1945, with comparisons for 1944 and 1942

Oilseed cakes & meals	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	Unknown	Total United States
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
				1945				
Cottonseed	48,609	95,418	153,103	378,447	1,154,069	136,669	2,678	1,968,993
Soybean	690,152	1,150,894	961,701	218,164	452,400	337,887	1,011	3,812,209
Linseed	112,328	114,021	179,759	8,851	11,346	76,111	18	502,434
Peanut	14,072	4,532	1,505	40,744	37,991	3,371	2,831	105,046
Total...	865,161	1,364,865	1,296,068	646,206	1,655,806	554,038	6,538	6,388,682
				1944 1/				
Cottonseed	4,649	56,806	120,103	317,397	992,964	117,784	8,996	1,618,699
Soybean	502,916	1,018,353	770,425	230,010	522,193	350,272	7,411	3,401,580
Linseed	262,270	191,100	252,791	22,125	15,437	120,623	1,334	865,680
Peanut	1,045	2,587	1,710	33,092	43,169	---	97	81,700
Total...	770,880	1,268,846	1,145,029	602,624	1,573,763	588,679	17,838	5,967,659
				1942 1/				
Cottonseed	27,637	87,181	127,194	421,414	1,268,392	190,966	41,817	2,164,601
Soybean	342,882	559,655	415,484	116,651	145,156	138,235	12,812	1,730,875
Linseed	313,423	213,411	267,101	30,998	14,278	99,001	14,335	952,547
Peanut	1,173	1,593	1,765	30,801	19,451	835	203	55,821
Total...	685,115	861,840	811,544	599,864	1,447,277	429,037	69,167	4,903,844

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production & Marketing Administration.

1/ Revised. Preliminary data for 1942 and 1944 were published in greater detail in The Feed Situation, March 1945.

Importance of the individual kinds of oilseed cake and meal in the various regions is shown in table 12. Soybean cake and meal is distributed principally in the North Central region, cottonseed cake and meal goes principally to the South Central region, linseed cake and meal goes principally to the North Central and North Atlantic regions, and peanut cake and meal goes primarily to the South Atlantic and South Central regions.

Soybean cake and meal makes up the largest proportion of the total oilseed cake and meal received in each of the North Atlantic, North Central, and Western regions. Cottonseed cake and meal is the predominant kind of oilseed cake and meal in the South Atlantic and South Central regions.

As in the two earlier years, the greatest movement of oilseed cake and meal in 1945 occurred during the winter and fall. Distribution during both the January-March and the October-December quarters was equal to about 28 percent of the total for the year.

Table 12.- Distribution of principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal, United States, by geographic divisions, 1945 1/

Oilseed cake and meal	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	Total United States
	Regional distribution as percentage of U. S. total						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cottonseed	2.5	4.9	7.8	19.2	58.7	6.9	100.0
Soybean	18.1	30.2	25.2	5.7	11.9	8.9	100.0
Linseed	22.3	22.7	35.8	1.8	2.3	15.1	100.0
Peanut	13.8	4.4	1.5	39.8	37.2	3.3	100.0
Total....	13.6	21.4	20.3	10.1	25.9	8.7	100.0
	Relative volume of the various kinds distributed to each region						
Cottonseed	5.6	7.0	11.8	58.6	69.7	24.7	30.8
Soybean	79.8	84.3	74.2	33.7	27.3	61.0	59.7
Linseed	13.0	8.4	13.9	1.4	.7	13.7	7.9
Peanut	1.6	.3	.1	6.3	2.3	.6	1.6
Total....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ A small quantity of oilseed cake and meal was distributed in 1945, the destination of which is unknown.

Slightly more oilseed cake and meal was distributed throughout the country during January 1946 than in January 1945, but distribution during February this year was about 5 percent smaller than in February 1945. Distribution of cottonseed cake and meal during each of the first two months of 1946 was much below that of the first two months of 1945, but distribution of soybean cake and meal and linseed cake and meal showed important increases over that of a year earlier.

Table 13.- United States distribution of specified oilseed cake and meal, by geographic divisions, January and February 1946

Item	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	Total United States
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
January							
Cottonseed	261	2,953	7,823	38,890	117,213	14,925	182,065
Soybean	60,632	112,663	95,534	19,241	61,306	36,101	385,477
Linseed	17,879	10,675	22,027	877	736	2,534	54,728
Peanut	30	260	330	5,698	5,273	90	11,681
Total	78,802	126,551	125,714	64,706	184,528	53,650	633,951
February							
Cottonseed	469	2,870	8,387	26,914	71,287	15,499	125,426
Soybean	54,819	100,870	89,570	19,660	62,108	28,693	355,720
Linseed	13,044	10,068	16,487	906	613	2,706	43,824
Peanut	256	194	432	4,035	5,519	---	10,436
Total	68,588	114,002	114,876	51,515	139,527	46,898	535,406

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 14.- United States distribution of principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal, by States and geographic divisions, quarterly, 1945 1/

State	January-March					April-June				
	Cotton-seed	Soybean	Linseed	Peanut	Total	Cotton-seed	Soybean	Linseed	Peanut	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Me.	371	323	---	30	724	190	415	30	90	725
N. H.	300	1,260	210	---	1,770	90	1,715	150	---	1,955
Vt.	820	11,203	1,541	156	13,720	1,310	13,199	820	120	15,449
Mass.	795	6,426	365	---	7,586	947	9,223	423	90	10,683
R. I.	60	300	165	---	525	120	270	30	60	480
Conn.	3,780	1,853	595	---	6,228	2,076	2,370	334	30	4,810
N. Y.	3,066	99,997	23,876	1,206	128,145	8,914	126,982	10,799	4,924	151,619
N. J.	90	5,156	2,358	---	7,604	164	6,019	1,494	120	7,797
Pa.	4,546	37,335	6,678	2,370	50,929	4,105	40,586	5,235	878	50,804
N. Atl.	13,828	163,853	35,788	3,762	217,231	17,916	200,779	19,315	6,312	244,322
Ohio	8,857	90,108	7,369	615	106,949	10,503	90,884	4,996	300	106,683
Ind.	3,115	62,038	1,497	---	66,650	5,390	60,353	1,223	750	67,716
Ill.	17,722	104,459	5,872	380	128,433	15,500	98,555	6,984	500	121,539
Mich.	826	18,559	811	---	20,196	2,308	17,227	590	---	20,125
Wis.	271	32,070	8,128	---	40,469	590	31,817	9,619	---	42,026
E.N.Cent.	30,791	307,234	23,677	995	362,697	34,291	298,836	23,412	1,550	358,089
Minn.	2,300	45,185	13,929	210	61,624	971	60,287	15,879	315	77,452
Iowa	3,673	75,325	10,661	160	89,909	5,242	75,898	16,411	---	97,551
Mo.	27,310	43,484	2,115	90	72,999	20,194	46,678	1,746	60	68,678
N. Dak.	---	1,531	286	---	1,817	150	1,126	150	---	1,426
S. Dak.	180	4,157	596	---	4,933	390	2,945	745	---	4,080
Nebr.	5,242	30,885	2,310	---	38,437	3,906	26,622	3,187	---	33,715
Kans.	12,977	27,548	2,373	---	42,898	9,578	20,145	215	---	29,938
W.N.Cent.	51,772	228,115	32,270	460	312,617	40,431	233,701	38,333	375	312,840
Del.	65	8,025	208	30	8,328	357	7,475	179	---	8,011
Md. and D.C.	1,804	9,997	1,010	990	13,801	1,112	9,105	713	606	11,536
Va.	8,709	10,734	471	2,056	21,970	4,680	10,370	475	1,832	17,357
W. Va.	502	1,539	90	187	2,318	360	1,624	40	120	2,144
N. C.	50,071	10,524	325	871	61,791	21,936	13,081	130	1,095	36,242
S. C.	27,348	2,645	---	115	30,108	12,613	2,856	41	274	15,784
Ga.	31,195	8,796	70	4,960	45,021	16,167	10,169	90	4,078	30,504
Fla.	6,247	8,028	60	2,035	16,370	4,292	6,286	30	2,403	13,011
S. Atl.	125,941	60,288	2,234	11,244	199,707	61,517	60,966	1,698	10,408	134,589
Ky.	5,555	14,968	155	---	20,678	2,518	10,398	150	40	13,106
Tenn.	34,014	25,172	430	603	60,219	21,834	29,164	545	1,000	52,543
Ala.	32,681	8,426	---	3,133	44,240	13,255	9,173	120	1,214	23,762
Miss.	48,286	3,169	---	124	51,579	21,489	4,393	---	81	25,963
Ark.	36,162	5,138	30	7	41,337	14,240	3,530	---	1	17,771
La.	26,054	3,286	---	1	29,341	11,295	6,443	---	40	17,778
Okla.	41,282	17,487	227	---	58,996	13,224	10,077	130	247	23,678
Tex.	148,624	52,036	977	7,306	208,943	80,674	54,440	2,148	3,751	141,013
S. Cent.	372,658	129,682	1,819	11,174	515,333	178,529	127,618	3,093	6,374	315,614
Mont.	450	3,189	280	---	3,919	400	1,670	476	---	2,546
Idaho	291	2,063	137	---	2,491	200	2,784	125	---	3,109
Wyo.	1,216	3,080	90	---	4,386	60	1,005	---	---	1,065
Colo.	4,128	11,349	689	---	16,166	2,053	7,769	820	---	10,642
N. Mex.	18,765	3,553	30	---	22,348	11,806	1,328	---	110	13,244
Ariz.	5,699	425	330	---	6,454	3,621	440	---	---	4,061
Utah	629	3,873	30	---	4,532	75	6,094	30	30	6,229
Nev.	274	260	---	---	534	---	280	30	---	310
Wash.	---	11,185	1,640	---	12,825	390	17,187	1,114	40	18,731
Oreg.	342	6,091	1,705	410	8,548	946	12,751	1,291	230	15,218
Calif.	20,515	39,492	6,211	40	66,258	10,575	54,889	11,279	1,140	77,883
West.	52,309	84,560	11,142	450	148,461	30,126	106,197	15,165	1,550	153,038
Unknown	1,977	130	12	1,884	4,003	701	881	.6	947	2,535
U. S.	649,276	973,862	106,942	29,969	1,760,049	363,511	1,028,978	101,022	27,516	1,521,027

Continued -

Table 14.- United States distribution of principal kinds of oilseed cake and meal, by States and geographic divisions, quarterly, 1945 1/ - Continued

State	July-September					October-December				
	Cotton-seed	Soy-bean	Lin-seed	Pea-nut	Total	Cotton-seed	Soy-bean	Lin-seed	Pea-nut	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Me.	90	410	60	---	560	---	284	60	---	344
N. H.	40	1,480	90	---	1,610	60	1,406	150	---	1,616
Vt.	650	11,174	435	810	13,069	90	9,148	1,720	---	10,958
Mass.	1,625	8,351	240	300	10,516	312	5,086	745	---	6,143
R. I.	30	210	30	---	270	---	180	90	---	270
Conn.	4,037	2,234	212	---	6,483	877	1,587	405	---	2,869
N. Y.	4,863	102,541	10,635	2,091	120,130	2,242	92,891	25,291	120	120,544
N. J.	359	5,818	1,161	---	7,338	60	7,369	6,095	---	13,524
Pa.	1,140	38,335	2,956	585	43,016	390	37,016	6,850	92	44,348
N. Atl.	12,834	170,553	15,819	3,786	202,992	4,031	154,967	41,406	212	200,616
Ohio	3,609	80,781	4,701	70	89,161	5,857	85,821	10,133	330	102,141
Ind.	2,538	55,372	1,148	337	59,395	1,228	66,180	2,194	90	69,692
Ill.	6,056	97,155	6,989	940	111,140	10,438	102,371	11,135	220	124,164
Mich.	180	11,051	804	---	12,035	100	11,145	1,761	---	13,006
Wis.	120	19,131	9,478	---	28,729	210	15,817	18,589	---	34,616
E.N.Cent.	12,503	263,490	23,120	1,347	300,460	17,833	281,334	43,812	640	343,619
Minn.	785	59,980	14,946	130	75,841	384	60,148	35,955	60	96,547
Iowa	1,409	86,407	12,393	---	100,209	2,254	88,032	26,432	60	116,778
Mo.	9,714	42,264	1,482	---	53,460	20,996	44,803	3,033	---	68,832
N. Dak.	80	1,412	180	---	1,672	---	2,045	443	---	2,488
S. Dak.	390	2,653	630	30	3,703	30	5,219	1,160	---	6,409
Nebr.	4,579	29,135	3,460	30	37,204	5,589	31,534	5,020	300	42,443
Kans.	3,763	18,023	1,475	---	23,261	10,927	28,230	2,547	60	41,764
W.N.Cent.	20,720	239,874	34,566	190	295,350	40,180	260,011	74,590	480	375,261
Del.	70	6,542	214	---	6,826	---	6,355	377	---	6,732
Md. and D. C.	320	6,981	351	300	7,952	198	7,765	1,484	422	9,869
Va.	3,344	10,550	220	1,645	15,759	5,829	10,407	685	1,948	18,869
W. Va.	140	1,724	40	160	2,064	350	1,405	33	300	2,088
N. C.	14,684	10,741	260	976	26,661	44,458	7,959	645	938	54,000
S. C.	12,463	1,733	40	59	14,295	35,713	1,034	80	150	36,977
Ga.	19,240	9,672	30	3,185	32,127	46,940	5,267	90	5,839	58,136
Fla.	2,628	5,438	40	452	8,558	4,612	3,337	330	2,718	10,997
S. Atl.	52,889	53,381	1,195	6,777	114,242	138,100	43,529	3,724	12,315	197,668
Ky.	866	9,891	160	---	10,917	2,758	12,356	520	---	15,634
Tenn.	9,642	21,662	390	548	32,242	33,781	24,917	772	966	60,436
Ala.	23,289	10,542	60	517	34,408	60,344	5,601	280	2,806	69,031
Miss.	27,305	2,732	---	191	30,228	76,432	4,444	---	240	81,116
Ark.	11,180	2,966	---	---	14,146	44,621	2,116	---	---	46,737
La.	13,252	1,151	30	70	14,503	33,589	3,008	30	60	36,687
Okla.	3,960	8,152	99	341	12,552	32,986	16,014	235	300	49,535
Tex.	66,804	31,924	1,364	5,952	106,044	162,073	37,624	2,494	8,452	210,643
S. Cent.	156,298	89,020	2,103	7,619	255,040	446,584	106,080	4,331	12,824	569,819
Mont.	150	2,460	124	---	2,734	60	6,510	1,421	---	7,991
Idaho	60	2,128	125	---	2,313	70	1,750	170	---	1,990
Wyo.	320	1,814	30	---	2,164	80	4,015	---	---	4,095
Colo.	300	6,129	790	---	7,219	935	10,206	960	---	12,101
N. Mex.	2,854	917	---	110	3,881	10,899	3,011	60	30	14,000
Ariz.	2,517	435	42	---	2,994	9,689	455	132	---	10,276
Utah	60	6,534	120	---	6,714	414	3,271	220	13	3,918
Nev.	---	---	70	---	70	500	230	---	---	730
Wash.	200	12,292	1,488	---	13,980	180	11,571	2,414	---	14,165
Oreg.	60	10,154	1,485	80	11,779	60	5,386	2,288	---	7,734
Calif.	7,022	35,158	21,562	960	64,702	17,804	22,704	16,303	178	56,989
West.	13,543	78,021	25,836	1,150	118,550	40,691	69,109	23,968	221	133,989
Unknown	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U. S.	268,787	894,339	102,639	20,869	1,286,634	687,419	915,030	191,831	26,692	1,820,972

Compiled from records of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Preliminary. Reported distribution by processors.

Table 15 . Average prices received by farmers for corn and livestock and livestock products, and terminal market prices of oilseed cake and meal, United States, monthly, 1939-46
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)
(Data for cover page)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						Corn						
1939	65.3	63.5	64.3	65.7	69.9	72.2	69.2	66.1	81.3	68.9	67.7	72.8
1940	77.0	79.2	81.1	84.8	91.8	91.9	91.3	91.3	89.6	86.0	82.2	78.9
1941	81.1	81.1	82.6	89.7	95.4	98.9	100.7	101.3	102.5	93.9	92.2	96.8
1942	105.2	110.9	113.5	115.4	117.8	118.5	120.3	120.7	119.6	112.2	109.9	116.1
1943	127.4	130.8	137.2	145.0	149.7	153.4	156.3	157.8	157.8	154.9	152.0	160.7
1944	163.6	163.6	165.0	166.4	166.4	166.4	169.3	169.3	167.9	163.6	167.9	167.9
1945	154.9	153.4	154.9	154.9	156.3	160.7	162.1	163.6	162.1	163.6	160.7	157.8
1946	159.2	160.7	165.0									
						Oilseed meals 1/						
1939	90	87	89	90	92	91	87	83	105	97	106	110
1940	110	105	105	105	103	90	86	88	87	89	102	101
1941	99	91	90	92	92	97	110	118	138	127	128	135
1942	142	142	138	131	126	124	129	129	130	129	130	131
1943	131	134	136	136	135	134	134	166	166	166	166	166
1944	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
1945	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
1946	166	166	166									
					Livestock and livestock products 2/							
1939	95.1	95.1	92.5	89.9	89.1	86.5	88.2	87.4	97.6	99.4	99.4	94.2
1940	95.1	94.2	90.8	89.9	91.6	88.2	92.5	94.2	99.4	101.1	103.6	105.4
1941	107.1	104.5	104.5	110.5	112.2	116.5	123.3	125.9	133.6	131.9	132.8	135.3
1942	137.0	137.9	138.8	142.2	143.0	143.9	146.5	152.5	155.0	160.2	161.9	163.6
1943	168.7	170.4	172.2	173.0	171.3	170.4	169.6	171.3	173.9	174.7	172.2	171.3
1944	165.3	166.2	166.2	163.6	162.7	161.9	162.7	166.2	167.9	170.4	173.0	173.0
1945	173.0	172.2	171.3	172.2	173.0	173.9	175.6	176.4	173.9	173.0	176.4	177.3
1946	174.7	173.0	173.9									

1/ Weighted average market prices of soybean, cottonseed, linseed, and peanut cakes and meals.
2/ Exclusive of subsidy payments direct to farmers beginning in 1943.